Controlling the Mob



Social Media in Emergency Management and Disaster Response

Ron Leix February 3, 2015

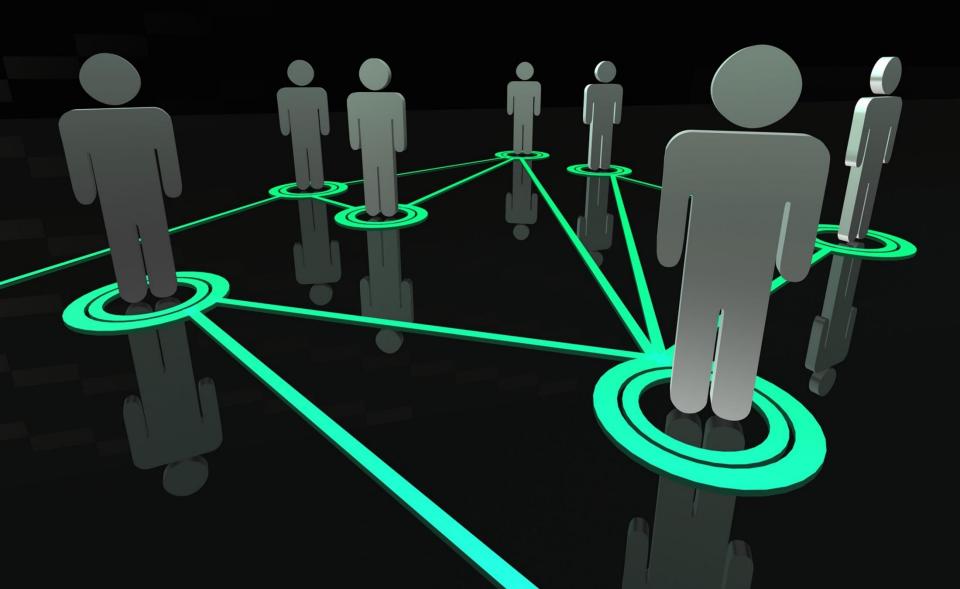


Agenda

- What is social media?
- How does the public use it?
- How should EM use it?
 - Response and Recovery
- Case studies.
- The Mob Mentality.
- Final thoughts.



1: NETWORKING









Social Media Landscape 2014





What kinds of social media do you use?

The Big Three

- Facebook Social network. Good for collaborating, networking and crowdsourcing.
- Twitter Microblogging. Updates can be posted during emergencies and disasters.
- YouTube Video and social networking. Enables compelling video content and feedback.



The Big Three

- Most common social media outlets.
- Media scours these outlets for story leads and ideas.
- Return on investment high.









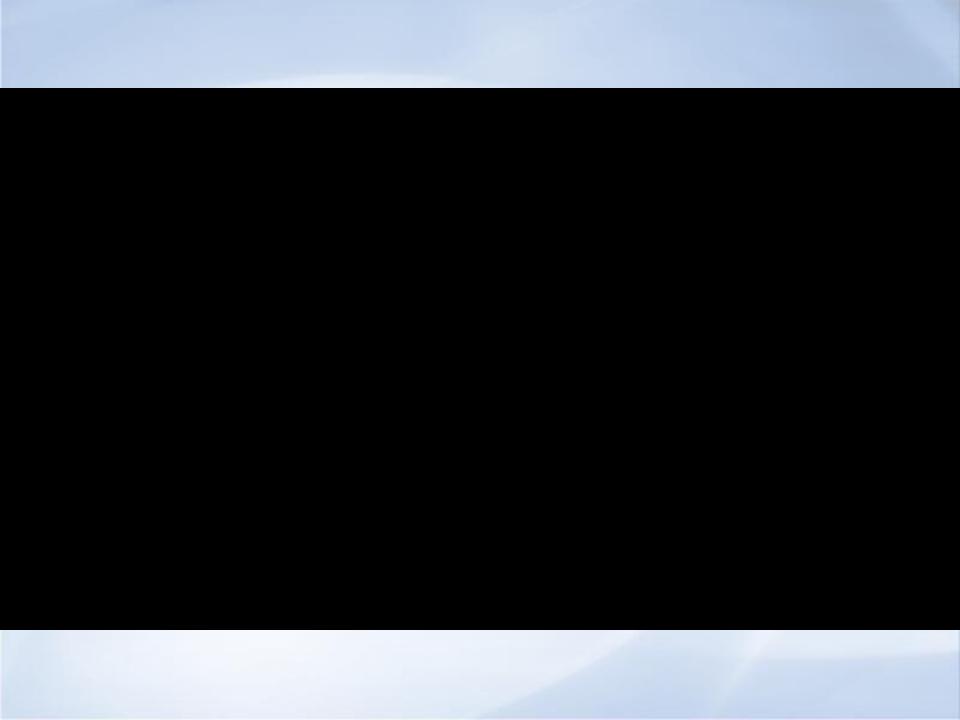
Do you get your news and information from social media?

Social Media and the News

- Pew Research: Roughly 64% of U.S. adults use Facebook.
 - Half of those users get news there –
 30% of population.
 - YouTube is next biggest social news pathway – 10 % of population gets news from there.
 - Twitter? 8% of users.
 - Reddit? 3% of users, with 60%+ news discussion



Emergency Response



What are the benefits of the public using social media during a disaster?

What are the drawbacks of the public using social media during a disaster?

Emergency Response

- Today government agencies and first responders are incorporating social media into communications play.
- But why?





During the Response

- Gives agencies a faster means to disseminate updated information to the public.
- Enables agencies to listen and respond to concerns from the public, establishing trust and credibility
- Transparency.



During the Response

- Provides messages on how people can avoid risk or harm, like public awareness campaigns.
- Enables agencies to see pictures, video and information the public posts during disasters or emergencies.
- Creates a wider scope and fuller understanding of the event for emergency responders.



Online news is the **3rd** most popular source for emergency info.



It's BEST to



18% use FB to get information about emergencies.

HOW AMERICANS USE SOCIAL TOOLS IN EMERGENCIES



24% would use social tools to tell others they're safe.



30% in metro areas would sign up for alerts.



20% in nonmetro areas would sign up for alerts.



80% expect emergency responders to monitor social sites.



1 in 5 would try an online channel to get help if unable to reach EMS.



1 in 5 experienced an emergency posted something about it on a social site.





More than 1/3
expect help to arrive
within 1 hour of
posting need to
social site.



Disaster Survivor Benefits

- People use social media during disaster to communicate with others.
- Contact family members to make sure they are safe.
- People can contact emergency responders through social media if they have no other method.



Disaster Survivor Benefits

- Retrieve emergency information online through Facebook, Twitter, etc.
- Allows people to post pictures, video and new information during a disaster.



Disaster Recovery

- Social media can be used to inform citizens about aid and assistance available.
 - Multi-Agency Resource Centers (MARCs)
 - Federal Assistance (If applicable.)
 - Nonprofit organizations
 - Available options for short-term and long-term recovery.



Crisis Communicator: Twitter

- Twitter is one of the most used social media outlets for crisis communications.
- Enables quick updates to be public.
- Tweets act like a news release.



Crisis Communicator: Twitter

- Hashtags can be utilized on various social media outlets, providing even more situational awareness to public and government agencies.
- Media scours Twitter for stories and will use content when it counts.
- Public information officers can gain valuable situational awareness on Twitter.

Social Media Drawbacks

- Social media hypes up a situation quickly. (Pro and Con)
- Resources MUST be dedicated to media monitoring for a smallest of disasters.
- Speculation spreads and makes its way to traditional media quickly.



Hurricane Katrina

- Aug. 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast.
- 100-140 mph winds stretched across 400 miles.
- Hundreds of thousands of people in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi were displaced from their homes
 - Some trapped for days/weeks after the storm



Hurricane Katrina

- Lack of communication with the disaster survivors was a critical issue
- How would Katrina been different if social media was using during the disaster response?







CASE STUDY:Hurricane Sandy

- October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy impacted the eastern United States.
- Destroyed hundreds of thousands of homes
- Millions lost power.
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) was used for assistance from other states.

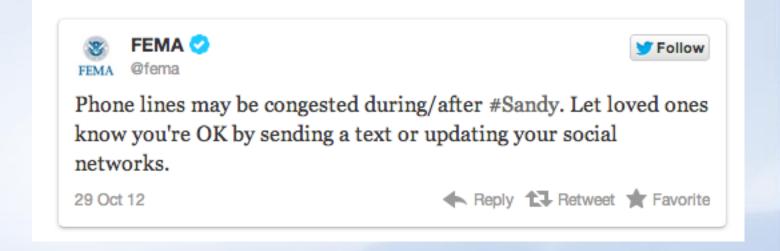
- Marked a shift in use of social media in disasters.
- Government agencies, first responders and nonprofits used Twitter and Facebook to push out information about response and recovery efforts.













Tammy Kahn Fennell @TammyKFennell

17h

My parents and their town got slammed #Sandy. Thanks for all the people asking how they can help, now you can: oceansidehurricanehelp.chipin.com/oceanside-hurr...

Expand



David Satriano @davidsatriano

17h

@TammyKFennell Great thing you are doing here. I'm from Oceanside, too. Going to get the word out about your fund. Expand



Tammy Kahn Fennell @TammyKFennell

16h

@davidsatriano thanks! It's just something small to help in any way we can. If it gets big i will set up a proper page and structure!

▶ Hide conversation Reply Retweet Favorite



7:14 PM - 1 Nov 12 · Details





CASE STUDY: November Wind Storm

- On Nov. 17, 2013, a severe wind storm knocked out power to 775,000 customers statewide.
- Worst service interruption since June 2008.
- Took several days for utility companies to restore services.

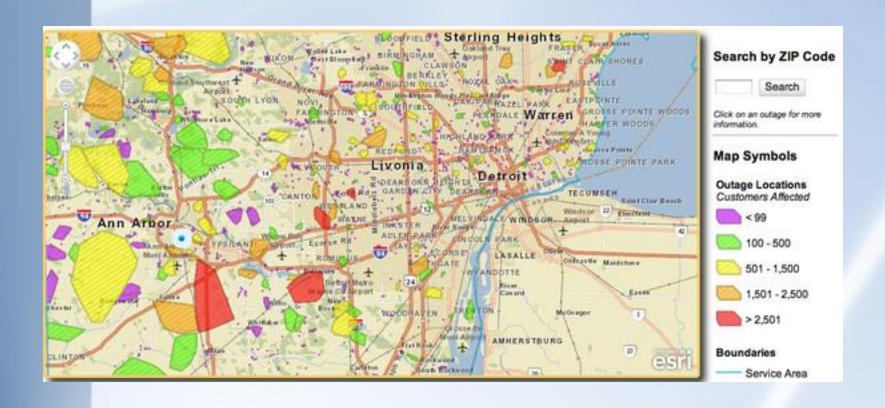


- Utility companies interacted with customers, providing links to real-time outage maps.
- Red Cross provided shelter updates.
- MSP/EMHSD provided power outage tips before, during and after the incident.











CASE STUDY: Southeast Michigan Flooding Disaster

- On Aug. 11, 2014, severe storms and torrential rain impacted city of Detroit and Macomb, Oakland and Wayne counties.
- Roughly \$300 million in federal and state disaster assistance provided.
 - Second largest disaster award in recent Michigan history.



- State Emergency Operations Center activated on Aug. 11, 2014.
- Governor declared a "State of Disaster" on Aug. 13, 2014.
- President declared a major disaster on Sept. 25 for:
 - Individual Assistance (People)
 - Public Assistance (Public Infastructure)
 - Hazard Mitigation (Statewide)



- MSP/EMHSD used Twitter and Facebook to inform citizens and media during response and recovery stages of the disaster.
- Topics?
 - Flooded roads; phone numbers for assistance; what to do if you have flood damage; disaster declaration process; and disaster aid application info.











Follow



Joint Preliminary Assessment Teams are in Southeast Michigan today looking at public damages, like roads, schools and other infrastructure.

8:24 AM - 5 Sep 2014





The Mob Mentality of Social Media

The Mob Mentality





Mob Mentality (Herd Mentality) – Describes how people are influenced by their peers to adopt certain behaviors, follow trends...

The Mob Mentality

- Anything you say can be twisted and used as criticism against you by others.
- Be aware at all times of the messages you are posting to the public.
- Hot-topic issues and misinformation can come from nowhere.



CASE STUDY: Data Extraction Devices

- A convergence and storm of all social media channels hit the MSP with a situation involving DEDs.
- April 13, 2011: ACLU releases a press release about its desire to receive information about the MSP's use of DEDs.





implications of using these devices to conduct suspicionless searches

In August 2008, the ACLU of Michigan filed its first FOIA request to acquire

Documents provided in response confirmed the existence of these devices

without consent or a search warrant.

records, reports and logs of actual use.



 Because the ACLU's Freedom of Information Request was so broad, the cost and resources to acquire the information totaled more than \$540,000.

 ACLU: "Several years ago, MSP acquired portable devices that have the potential to quickly download data from cell phones without the owner of the cell phone knowing."



- Blogosphere: "Michigan State Police is downloading mobile phone data during 'routine' traffic stops."
- This is false. Limited use of DEDs;
 MSP either seeks consent or a warrant.



- Many radio hosts, conspiracy theorists, bloggers and privacy advocates wrote pieces from this blogosphere interpretation.
- Objective journalism was nowhere to be found. Mainstream media ran with story.



Rumors were spreading rapidly.







- To combat the rumors, the Michigan State Police went to Twitter and Facebook.
- Twitter was the speaking venue for the bloggers. Bloggers like to promote and engage with an audience via Twitter.



- We released an official statement and took to Twitter to ensure the statement was seen.
- We directly corrected those who tweeted that MSP harvested mobile phone data during "routine" traffic stops.



OFFICIAL STATEMENT MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

Use of Cell Phone Data Extraction Devices

April 20, 2011

LANSING. Recent news coverage prompted by a press release issued by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has brought speculation and caused inaccurate information to be reported about data extraction devices (DEDs) owned by the Michigan State Police (MSP).

To be clear, there have not been any allegations of wrongdoing by the MSP in the use of DEDs.

The MSP only uses the DEDs if a search warrant is obtained or if the person possessing the mobile device gives consent. The department's internal directive is that the DEDs only be used by MSP specialty teams on criminal cases, such as crimes against children.

The DEDs are not being used to extract citizens' personal information during routine traffic stops.

The MSP does not possess DEDs that can extract data without the officer actually possessing the owner's mobile device. The DEDs utilized by the MSP cannot obtain information from mobile devices without the mobile device owner knowing.

Data extraction devices are commercially available and are routinely utilized by mobile communication device vendors nationwide to transmit data from one device to another when customers upgrade their mobile devices.

These DEDs have been adapted for law enforcement use due to the ever-increasing use of mobile communication devices by criminals to further their criminal activity and have become a powerful investigative tool used to obtain critical information from criminals.

Since 2009, the MSD has worked with the ACLU to parrow the feeue, and thus reducing the cost of its



- The blogosphere shifted gears.
- Bloggers started to blog, tweet and retweet about the MSP's official statement. Mainstream media then reported our statement.
- The viewpoint shifted as fast as it started.



- Some bloggers were shocked to see the MSP was on Twitter.
- If the MSP was not on Twitter, then the rumors could have spread. We were there to engage and address questions.
- We were present for the conversation.

- A western Michigan MSP post demonstrated a DED to a local news station.
- The piece displayed how cumbersome it was to use.
- Our followers thanked us for proving MSP isn't taking mobile phone date during every traffic stop.

Can you name a recent situation where social media spread inaccurate information?



Final Thoughts

Final Thoughts

- Be proactive with social media before, during and after a disaster.
- Conduct regular media monitoring reports that log positive, negatives and misinformation.
- Engage, but engage carefully.
 - Social media is a two-way street.
 - Constantly changing.





A PROUD tradition of SERVICE, through EXCELLENCE, INTEGRITY, AND COURTESY